

## The Knoxville Independent

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## Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And oh, how much it holds—  
Your land and my land—secure within its folds!  
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight;  
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed, red and blue and white,  
The one Flag—the great Flag—the Flag for me and you—  
Glorifies all else beside—the red and white and blue.

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And how it flies today  
In your land and my land and half a world away!  
Rose-red and blood-red the stripes forever gleam;  
Snow-white and soul-white—the good forefather's  
dream;

Sky-blue and true blue, with stars to gleam bright—  
The gloried golden of the days a shelter through the night

Your Flag and my Flag! To every star and stripe  
The drums beat as hearts beat and flares shrilly pipe:  
Your Flag and my Flag—a blessing in the sky;  
Your hope and my hope—it never hid a lie!  
Home land and far land and half the world around,  
Old Glory hears our glad salute and ripples to the sound!



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"No men living are more worthy, be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

## NEED FOR SCIENTIFIC DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR.

For a long time the scientific distribution of labor has been a problem for those with the interests of labor at heart. Until within the last few years it has been almost wholly at the mercy of chance. Where labor has been plentiful in one part of the country it has been scarce in another, perhaps not far away. The public employment offices have helped the situation to some extent. But they can do much more, and it is the aim of the association to help them to do more. At this time, of all times, there is no good reason why the men who are able and willing to work should not have work to do and should not be placed where their labor would be fairly paid for.

## Want Loyalty League Disbanded.

Declaring that the loyalty league throughout the state are acting as clearing houses for the employment of labor for Arizona mines, and that the organizations, by establishing a race prejudice, are constituting a menace to industrial peace, the Globe and Miami locals of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers addressed a lengthy letter to Secretary of Labor W. B. Wilson, asking him to order the leagues disbanded.

"The loyalty league," declare the union men in the letter, "is merely a blacklisting system, unheard of even by the most stringent provisions required by any of the mining companies under their system of employing men before the war."

"One great mistake the president's mediation commission made while in the Globe-Miami district was in allowing the loyalty league or any similar organization to exist."

"On behalf of our membership we demand the right to work, to stay in the community we now live in, and we urge you to obtain justice for us that we, who remain home to produce metal most needed by our troops in Europe, may benefit by the principles of democracy at home."

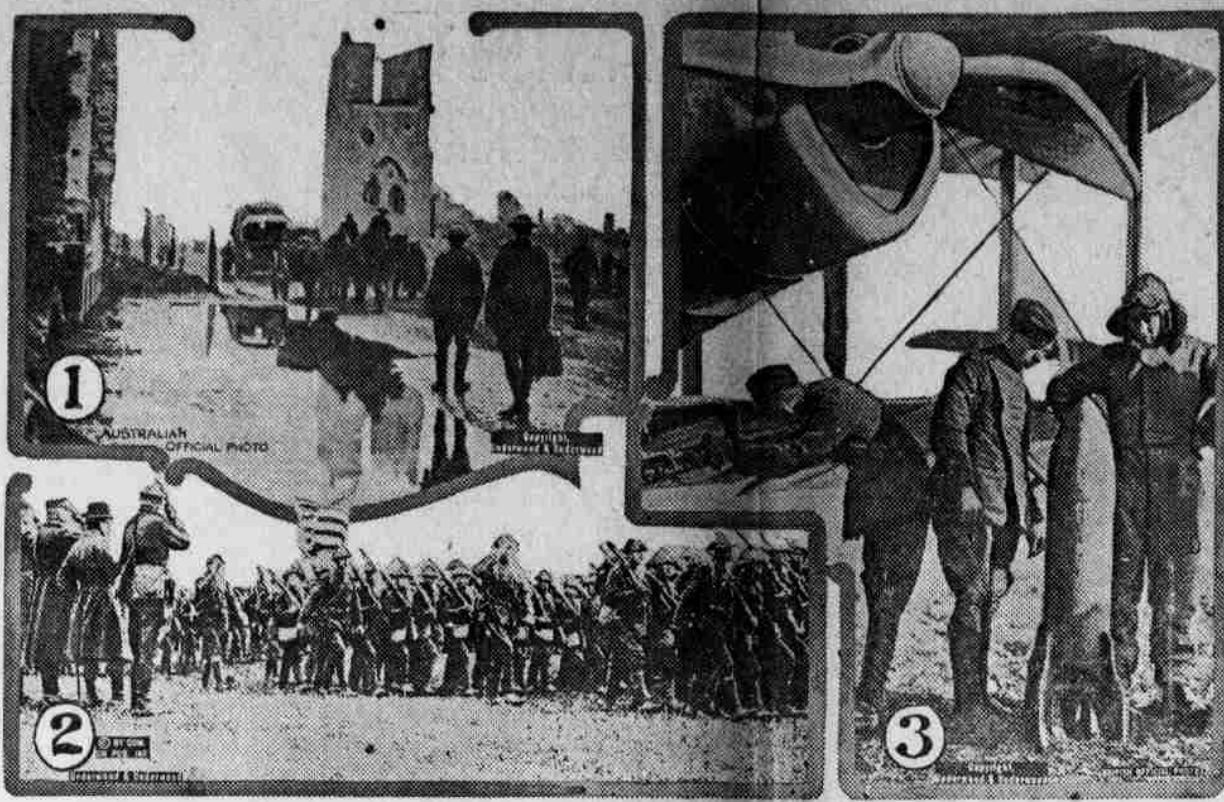
## Would Be Wise Move.

The government may soon carry its new war industries to localities where there are ample labor and housing facilities rather than draw labor to remote places, and have to build houses for them.

This new policy was urged on the war industries board by the United States labor department, which, at the same time, offered its services in picking favorable localities.

## Would-Be Profiteers "Called."

Washington.—The Food Administration "called" those bakers who have insisted that they must get higher prices for war bread, on the ground that substitutes cost more than wheat.



1—Recent view in ruined Ypres, objective of the Germans in Flanders. 2—General Pershing and his aides reviewing a body of American infantry at the front. 3—One of the huge bombs used by the British aviators of the bombing squadrons.

## NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

## Germans Defeated With Awful Slaughter in an Attack on Ypres Salient.

## PREPARING FOR NEW SMASH

Americans Gallantly Repulse Hun Assault Near Amiens — Teutonic "Peace Offensive" Developing—Third Liberty Loan Heavily Oversubscribed—Plans to Expand Our Army.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Monday of last week was a bitter day for the Hun—the day of his worst defeat since the great spring drive began. Under orders from General von Arnim to take Scherpenberg, Mont Rouge, Mont Noir and all the high ground back of Kemmel, the Germans hurled themselves time after time against the stone wall of British and French defenders, only to fall back in disorder, leaving thousands of their men dead and wounded on the field. The enemy employed about thirty fresh battalions, in addition to the numerous divisions already in position on that front, and his onslaughts were so frequent as to be almost continuous throughout the day.

When the morning of Tuesday came the great numbers of gray-uniformed dead in front of the defending positions showed the awful price the Hun had paid. Moreover, he had nothing to show for this expenditure of life, for the allied lines were virtually intact at all points, and the British late in the afternoon counter attacked north of Kemmel and regained considerable ground previously lost. Just to the west of this position, about Loere and at the cross roads between Scherpenberg and Mont Rouge, the French met the fiercest assaults of the day. Changing hands several times, Loere was held by the Germans at nightfall, and they had pushed ahead until the situation was most critical for the defenders, but the French came back with such irresistible dash that the advance was stopped, and after dark they pushed the Germans out of Loere and back from the positions they had won between the two hills.

In this, the most pretentious attack on the Ypres salient, the British and French, largely outnumbered, fought with equal gallantry and determination. At the same time the brave Belgians, farther north, repulsed another attack, not yielding a foot of ground. The Kaiser had just visited the German lines and exhorted his troops to push the British back to the channel, "where they belonged," but the stubborn Tommies didn't wish to be pushed, and they were not. The big attack probably had the double purpose of capturing Ypres and diverting large numbers of allied troops from the Amiens salient so the Germans could make another drive there, but neither object was attained. The artillery fire from both sides was continuous and very heavy, and the Germans, despite the excellent work of the airmen, improved their transport and brought up many of their large guns. The British batteries west of Kemmel devoted much of their efforts during the week to deluging the top of that hill with shells, so that the Huns were unable to obtain any benefit from its capture.

The intense activity observed behind the German lines indicated that Von Arnim was preparing to resume the attack on the Ypres salient immediately. Except for Kemmel hill, his troops are occupying lower ground than that held by the allies, and they cannot continue there long under the smothering fire of the British and French artillery. If they cannot gain the line of heights they seemingly must soon retire.

Following their disastrous repulse in Flanders, the enemy made two attacks in the Amiens region. The first was directed especially at the American troops, now revealed as holding positions in the vicinity of Villers-

Bretonneux, east of Amiens. After an intense preliminary bombardment lasting two hours, the Germans advanced, three battalions strong, and hand-to-hand fighting ensued all along the line. The Americans put up a defense that won the warm praise of the French commanders on their flanks, and the Huns, after considerable time, were driven back with heavy loss. The losses of the Americans were said to be rather severe.

The second attack was made Wednesday night in the Thennes sector, southeast of Amiens, and was as complete a failure as the other.

Already, the expected Teutonic "peace offensive" is beginning to develop, as it always does after the Kaiser has won some successes and then has been brought to a halt. Charles of Austria is said to have made peace offers to Italy, the real purpose of which is evidently to create discord in Italy and at the same time to quiet the discord among his own subjects. The pope, it is understood, will put forth peace proposals on Whitsuntide, May 19, making concrete offers of mediation by the holy see. Germany's own offers are expected after another great effort has been made to smash the allied armies in France.

This peace offensive will be no less offensive to the allies than its predecessors. They will not be deceived by offers to restore Belgium and to side Lorraine. Nothing less than the utter defeat of the central powers will satisfy them, unless there is an unbelievable change in the state of mind of the governments and the peoples. This is no less true in America than in England and France. The American casualty lists, though still comparatively short, are scattering all over the country's map little black dots of mourning, each of which becomes the center of a strengthened determination to see the war through to complete victory.

The Austrian emperor is truly having a hard time keeping his subjects to their allegiance. From Serbian sources comes the news that the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in the dual monarchy are holding a plebiscite on the plan to join with Serbia and Montenegro in one national independent state, with Peter of Serbia as the king. This movement is led by the prime archbishop of Carniola. Meanwhile the Austro-Hungarian military commanders have been greatly exercised by the fact, just announced, that large numbers of Bohemian troops are joining the Italian army and are now on the Italian front in Italian uniforms. They belong to the Czech-Slovak army which is being formed at many points within Austria-Hungary.

Though they have slowed up a bit in Russia proper, the Germans are going ahead steadily with their penetration of Ukraine, and now have established military rule in Kiev, its capital, on the ground that the government has proved too weak to maintain law and order. A number of the members of the Ukrainian government have been arrested. Of course, the prevailing disorder there is mainly due to the presence of the German troops and their oppression of the people, but a little discrepancy like that does not bother the Kaiser. Recently General von Eichhorn, the German commander there, ordered the peasantry to return all property and effects taken from the landholders and to begin at once the cultivation of the estates. This order, designed to protect the interests of the landholders, most of whom are Poles and Russians, was vigorously opposed by the rada, which declared it would not permit interference by German or Austro-Hungarian commanders in the internal affairs of the country. The minister of agriculture was instructed to tell the peasants not to obey Von Eichhorn's order.

Berlin announced on Thursday that Sevastopol had been occupied by the German forces.

For a day or two last week the world was startled by a report that there had been a counter-revolution in Russia, and that the former czar's little son had been proclaimed emperor, with his uncle, Grand Duke Michael, as regent. The story came from Scandinavia, and soon was recognized as

German propaganda, though there was doubt as to its motive. It was not confirmed from any Russian source. Possibly the Germans meant to use the alleged revolt as an excuse for seizing Petrograd, a move they already have threatened to make unless the Russians agree to their outrageously unfair plan for the exchange of prisoners. According to this plan, which Russia rejects, all German prisoners in good health are to be returned, the unfit being kept in Russia; and all unfit Russian prisoners will be returned, the fit being retained in Germany.

Another bit of characteristic German insolence cropped up last week, when Berlin formally protested against the action of the allies in giving aid to the Red guard of Finland, because it interfered with the internal life of Finland, though the Germans themselves are helping the White guard of the country with land and sea forces. This combination has now occupied Viborg after severe fighting.

The Russian bolshevik government is really preparing to re-enter the war against the central powers, whose aggressions have become intolerable. The pan-executive council at Moscow has adopted Trotsky's plan for universal military training for all men between the ages of eighteen and forty and the conscription of all workers and peasants. The best military experts have been recalled to the service and the government expects to have a large and effective army within ten months.

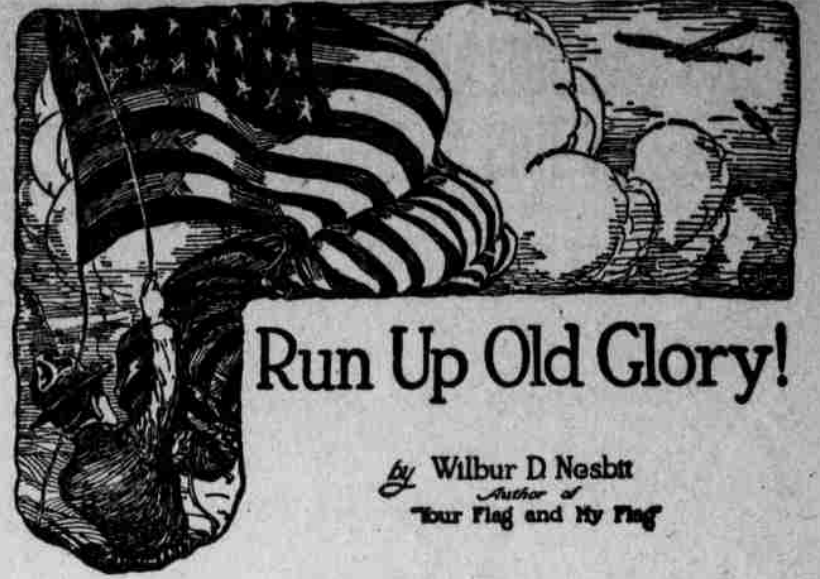
War work in America is progressing with unprecedented speed these days. The third Liberty Loan campaign closed on Saturday with the \$3,000,000,000 of bonds heavily oversubscribed. The most satisfactory features of this loan are the large numbers of individual subscribers and the fact that the country districts took a portion of the loan relatively much larger than they did of the previous issues. As the campaign neared its end the enthusiasm became really tremendous. All classes of the population joined in the work of selling the bonds, and most substantial aid was rendered by 50 wounded American soldiers and a group of French "Blue Devils" who came over from France for the purpose.

The war department permitted it to be known that it now plans to have 1,000,000 men in France by July 1, and that considerably more than 500,000 are already there. Secretary Baker says the army will be expanded to 3,000,000 men and then will be made as much larger as is considered necessary. The movement of troops across the Atlantic is so swift that the training camps are being emptied, and therefore the draft registrants are being called in increasing numbers. Secretary Daniels is enthusiastic for an army of unlimited size, and says if there are not enough young men to whip Germany the age limit will be changed and the older ones will go. The brigading of the Americans with the British and French has greatly expedited the placing of the men on the firing line, for now only 30 days of training in France is considered necessary.

The senate grew impatient all of a sudden last Tuesday and three bills were introduced for expanding the army. In the house Chairman Dent of the military affairs committee also introduced such a bill, but he would limit the size of the army to 4,000,000 men. As usual, he is not in accord with the spirit of the nation.

On Thursday Secretary Baker presented the administration's program to the house committee. It includes expenditures on the army aggregating \$13,000,000,000 in the next fiscal year; manufacture of artillery on a stupendous scale; drafting of at least 1,000,000 additional registrants and as many more as can be equipped and transported to France.

The Overman co-ordination bill was passed by the senate Monday by a vote of 63 to 13, and when it gets through the house there will be little in any way connected with the war which the president will not be empowered to do. The measure gives him dictatorial powers to reorganize bureaus and departments of the government and to transfer government functions at will.



Run up Old Glory!  
Let it blaze  
In red and white against the sky  
And tell the story of the days  
When hearts were stout and hopes were high  
Forget the daily fights of greed,  
Forget the struggles, the dismay  
Of facing cruelty and need—  
Run up Old Glory for the day.

Run up Old Glory!  
Think of all  
The old flag means to you and me,  
Of how the blast of freedom's call  
Shook out its folds from sea to sea,  
Red with the blood that it has cost,  
White with the souls of them that died—  
To-day by laughing breezes tossed  
It whispers of a nation's pride.

Run up Old Glory!  
Fling it forth  
And feel anew the country-call  
That thrills East, West and South and North  
And has its word for one and all.  
Run up Old Glory—fling it far  
Across the blue of heaven's dome,  
And feel that every stripe and star  
Is warder of your hearth and home.



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## "MADE IN AMERICA"

"Made In Europe"  
No Longer!

Merchants and consumers the country over are quickly picking up the slogan "Made In America."

They see in it more money for America, and that means for themselves.

Friends, learn not only to do without costly imported goods, but to demand home-made goods entirely.

It'll pay you. Join the movement now!

Manchester.—The city board of education has named the following teachers for the city school to serve next year: Principal, L. E. Summers; primary, Mrs. E. L. Womack; intermediate, Miss Annie Guy Purdon, Miss Sharon Carson.

Nashville.—Gov. T. C. Rye has appointed Dr. A. A. Kincannon, superintendent of the Memphis city schools, as a delegate to the fourth annual state conference of charities and corrections, which convenes in Memphis May 12, for a three-day session.

Nashville.—Maj. Ewing Carruthers, commander of the Third battalion of the Fourth Tennessee Infantry, has received telegraphic advice from Adj. Gen. Buckner that federal recognition has been extended to the Fourth regiment, Tennessee national guards.

Knoxville.—Rocked in a cradle 100 years old was the unique experience of the youngest baby brought to the Sunday school of the Broadway Baptist church here last Sunday. Mrs. Christiana Schroeder, 84 years old, the oldest member of the Sunday school, rocked the child.

Memphis.—The ouster suit against Leo Goodman, city commissioner, was dismissed by Judge Tom Harsh, who ruled that the relators had no suit against Leo.

Dyersburg.—The Southern and the American Express companies here have consolidated, and all business will be handled through the office of the American.

Knoxville.—American Association of Agricultural college editors will meet in Knoxville, June 21-22. N. A. Crawford, president of the association, of Manhattan, Kan., will preside.

Memphis.—The West Tennessee safety conference, composed of representatives of the Tennessee industrial and manufacturing world, was held at the chamber of commerce assembly rooms.

Memphis.—At a mass meeting of citizens of Germantown it was unanimously agreed to get rid of the Teutonic flavor in the municipality's geographic designation. The name of Nesboba was accordingly adopted.